



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 8, 1871.

We have now, every week, rumors of changes in the Cabinet—and as regularly contradictions of these rumors. The latest statement is "that a revision of the cabinet is to take place some time within a month after the adjournment of Congress, although the name of a successor to Mr. Fish will be sent in to be confirmed some time during the present session. The changes to be made are in the State, navy and attorney general's offices only." We do not know that this is correct at all. It is added that the President is quite "wrathy" at the course of some of the radical journals, in attacking his administration. He has no idea of countenancing "insubordination."

The Washington correspondence of the Baltimore Sun says:—"The question of the repeal of the income tax assumed another phase to-day, by the ways and means committee reporting a bill to the House for the abolition of the tax. It was made the special order for Thursday. The result in the House is hard to predict. The Senate bill repealing the tax is still in a conference committee on the constitutional question raised by the House as to the right of the Senate to originate a bill relating to revenue."

The premium on gold reacted yesterday, sales being made at New York at 111½, and closing steady at 111½. Whatever may be the call from Europe for capital temporarily placed here, it is not likely to be so extensive as to establish any very great or permanent effect. Any enlarged export of gold will probably be but temporary. France and Germany must be large consumers of the products which this country must be prepared to export.

It is said that yesterday in the Senate, while Mr. Trumbull was animadverting quite severely upon the course of the Postmaster General on the now notorious Chorpennig mail contract claims, "he refused to heed two or three vigorous pulls at his coat-tail made by the disaffected official, who was on the Senate floor." Now isn't this a "pretty sight" to set before the public.

The question of this government appointing a commission to audit the Alabama claims was again discussed, without final action, by the Senate foreign relations committee at their meeting yesterday. The claimants very generally seem to be in favor of this course, or of one which will permit them to make a direct settlement with Great Britain.

The President had not yesterday signed the bill repealing the test oath, but it is said that he has no intention of vetoing it. He received the bill on Saturday last, so that the ten days allowed for him in which to return it do not expire until Thursday, the 16th inst. It is not unlikely that he may allow it to become a law without his signature.

When the ice broke up in the Hudson river on the 5th inst., some two hundred fishermen were at work with their nets, and were with difficulty rescued, some of them being nearly drowned, and others nearly frozen to death.

We published, yesterday, a telegraphic dispatch giving an account of the terrible disaster on the Hudson River Railroad. Twenty bodies were recovered up to yesterday afternoon, and this is believed to cover the entire loss of life.

In view of the emigration from France, which it thinks likely soon to take place, the Lynchburg Virginian suggests that the Legislature of Virginia should take measures to induce the immigrants to come to this State.

Commander Selfridge's letter from Paya, in the interior of Darien, announcing the discovery of the line for the proposed interoceanic canal, is a source of much gratification to both the scientific and commercial communities.

On Friday last six vessels cleared at Savannah, Ga., for Europe, with cotton, valued in the aggregate to about \$320,000. This shows that the cotton trade of the South is improving.

Congress.

In the Senate yesterday the House joint resolution suspending the resolution of the last session, by which the Postmaster General was authorized to adjust the claim of George Chorpennig, was favorably reported by the Postal Committee. The report states that the original resolution was passed during the closing hours of the session, exonerates Postmaster General Creswell from having acted except in the performance of a specific duty imposed upon him by Congress, and recommends that the case be transferred to the Court of Claims. The report was concurred in and the resolution passed. The New York and Washington Air-line Railroad bill was taken up, and debated, after which it was again postponed. The bill to pay loyal citizens of Loudoun county, Virginia, for losses occasioned by Gen. Sheridan's army was passed. A message was received from the President vetoing a bill for the relief of certain naval contractors. Another message of the President was read, recommending that, in view of the growing power and importance of Germany, the United States mission at Berlin be raised to the first-class; and a third message also, covering copies of correspondence between our naval commanders in the waters of San Domingo. The House amendments to the resolution requesting the President to detail National vessels to transport supplies to France and Germany were concurred in.

In the House of Representatives a bill was passed to prevent the reopening of claims once

audited by the Treasury Department, and to prevent Government employees from practicing as agents in the Departments. The report of the investigating committee on the recent troubles at the West Point Military Academy, recommending that the criminals in the first class be dismissed, was read. The Ways and Means Committee reported a bill to repeal the income tax. The bill to provide a national and compulsory system of education was debated.

Foreign News.

The members of the present French Government at Bordeaux have telegraphed to the Prefects of all the Departments, rescinding the restrictions imposed by Gambetta, and ordering that the elections be held under the Paris decree. The Red Republicans among the Parisians are bitterly opposed to the Government, denouncing it for surrendering, and calling for a continuation of the war. Their candidates for the Assembly are Rochefort, Victor Hugo, Louis Blanc, Felix Pyat and others of the Irreconcilables. Trochu has declined a candidature, and announces that he will retire from public life. The London Post accuses the Germans of throwing obstacles in the way of the transportation of supplies from Calais to Amiens.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

A colored man inflamed by jealousy towards a rival lover of a girl to whom he was attached, posted himself outside of the colored church in Greenwood, near Cincinnati, last night, and when the congregation was dispersing fired into the crowd promiscuously, producing the greatest consternation and inflicting serious injuries on three men.

It is stated that the Rothschilds have come forward to relieve France from the monetary exactions of the Germans. Their generous contribution to the poor of the city of Paris, it seems, is to be followed by the princely offer to advance the entire amount of the war indemnity levied by the Germans upon that municipality. The great iron bridge now being constructed over the Mississippi, at Hannibal, Mo., is one of the great works of the present day. The length between the abutments is 1,550 feet. It will be eighteen feet wide in the clear, and is intended for both railway and highway travel.

Yesterday, in Baltimore, the large warehouse of Lewis & Isaac Bear, Camden street, between Charles and Light, was burned down and all the goods stored in it destroyed. The fire is supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, or spontaneous combustion.

In a recent article upon the trade in human hair it is stated that a patent has recently been taken out for converting goats' hair into hair for ladies' use; and that the experiment is so successful as to render it almost impossible to distinguish the real article from the imitation. The Lafayette (Ind.) Journal says that of two car loads of hog-skins shipped from that city to Indianapolis, only ten arrived alive, all the rest being found to death.

The officers and crew of the U. S. steamship Saginaw, wrecked in the Pacific Ocean, arrived at San Francisco yesterday. Four of the crew died, but all the remainder were rescued.

The receipts of coffee at Baltimore yesterday were ten thousand seven hundred bags.

In New Orleans there were 587 deaths from yellow fever last year.

The United States and Germany.

The union of the States of Germany into a form of government similar in many respects to that of the American Union is an event that cannot fail to touch deeply the sympathies of the people of the United States.

This union has been brought about by the long-continued, persistent efforts of the people, with the deliberate approval of the Governments and people of twenty-four of the German States, through their regularly constituted authorities.

In it the American people see an attempt to reproduce in Europe some of the best features of our own Constitution, with such modifications as the history and condition of Germany seem to require. The local Governments of the several members of the Union are preserved while the powers conferred upon the chief impart strength for the purposes of self-defense, without authority to enter upon wars of conquest and ambition.

The cherished aspiration for national unity which for ages has inspired the many millions of people speaking the same language, inhabiting a contiguous and compact territory, but unnaturally separated and divided by dynastic jealousies and the ambition of short-sighted rulers, has been attained, and Germany now contains a population of about thirty-four millions, united like our own under one Government, with its relation with other Powers, but retaining its several members the right and power of control of their local interests, habits and institutions.

The bringing of great masses of thoughtful and free people under a single Government must tend to make Governments what alone they should be, the representatives of the will and the organization of the power of the people.

The adoption in Europe of the American system of union, under the control and direction of a free people educated to self-restraint, cannot fail to extend popular institutions and to enlarge the peaceful influence of American ideas.

The relations of the U. S. with Germany are intimate and cordial. The commercial intercourse between the countries is extensive and increasing from year to year, and the large number of citizens and residents in the U. S. of German extraction, and the continued flow of emigration thence to this country, have produced an intimacy of personal and political intercourse, approaching if not equal to that with the country from which the founders of our Government derived their origin.

The extent of these interests and the greatness of the German Union seem to require that in the classification of the representatives of this Government to Foreign Powers there should no longer be an apparent undervaluation of the importance of the German mission, such as is made in the difference between the compensation allowed by law to the Minister to Germany and those to Great Britain and France. There would seem to be a great propriety in placing the representative of this Government at Berlin on the same footing with that of its representatives of London and Paris. The union of the several States of Germany under one Government, and the increasing commercial and personal intercourse between the two countries, will also add to the labors and responsibilities of the Legation.

I therefore recommend that the salaries of the Minister and of the Secretary of Legation at Berlin be respectively increased to the same amounts as are allowed to those at London and at Paris.

Washington, 7th February, 1871.

There is nothing purer than honesty; nothing sweeter than charity; nothing warmer than love; nothing brighter than virtue, and nothing more steadfast than faith. These united in one mind form the purest, the sweetest, the richest, the brightest and most steadfast happiness.

Letter from Richmond.

(Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.)

RICHMOND, Feb. 7.—The bill to amend the charter of the city of Alexandria, as passed by the Senate, was considered in the House Committee on Cities and Towns, this morning, when Messrs. Smoot and Hooe were heard in advocacy of the bill, and the proceedings of the meetings held in Alexandria, pro and con, read, after which the committee, with but one dissenting vote, agreed to report the bill with a recommendation that it do pass. The colored member of the committee voted with the majority. The bill having been reported to the House, was taken up and an amendment offered by Delegate Seaton to refer it back to a vote of the citizens, negatively—yes 28, noes, 58, when Maddox, white Radical, proposed several amendments, to which Seaton objected, and all of which were voted down without a division. An immaterial amendment to the 8th section, inserting the words, "not otherwise provided for in the Constitution," after the word clerk was then adopted, and the bill passed with but one or two dissenting votes. The amendment adopted by the House was communicated to the Senate, which body immediately concurred and the bill as amended passed.

A number of bills were read in the House and placed upon the calendar, among them, regulating the taking of fish for manufacturing purposes; amending the road law; incorporating the town of Luray; repealing so much of the act that provides that no part of any town with a population of 5,000, but having a separate organization, shall be embraced in any township. The memorial of the foreign bondholders asking the payment of the interest on the public debt was presented and referred.

The chain gang bill was taken up and discussed, the colored Radicals strenuously opposing its passage, and a substitute presented proposing the repeal of the law establishing the "gang."

The general jury bill has been signed by the Governor and become a law, and have also the bills fixing the times for holding the Circuit Courts of the Commonwealth; in relation to the boundaries between the States of Virginia, Maryland, North Carolina and Tennessee—appointing commissioners, &c.; extending the term of office of the officers of the Atlantic, Mississippi and Ohio Railroad Company; changing the name of Washington College to Washington and Lee University; in relation to the removal of the penitentiary; and providing for artificial legs for Virginia soldiers who lost their legs in the late war.

In the Senate, to-day, the bill to incorporate the Gordonsville and Chester Gap railroads with amendments from the House of Delegates, was taken up, and the bill and amendments recommended to the committee.

Senate bill to amend an act to provide for the removal of causes and the transfer of all papers from the Court of Hustings from the town of Harrisonburg to the county of Rockingham, with the amendments from the House, was taken up, and the amendments agreed to.

Mr. Harris, from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, presented a report in relation to the case of A. P. Lathrop, which report states that he is entitled to his seat as Senator from Mecklenburg. The report was agreed to.

Bills were reported concerning Commissioners in Chancery, and in relation to bail in criminal cases.

Mr. Latham, from the Committee on Finance, reported a bill to provide for the payment of certain claims due the State for the construction of the Covington and Ohio railroad.

Mr. Latham offered a resolution, which was referred, giving to Capt. George W. Rock, the second clerk of the Senate, the same pay as that received by the first clerk.

Resolutions of enquiry were introduced instructing the Superintendent of Public Buildings to examine the grounds on which the penitentiary is located, and report whether or not the present grounds are sufficient for such enlargement as will accommodate all the inmates of that institution; also, what would be the cost of erecting additional buildings for the accommodation of three hundred convicts, &c.; instructing the Superintendent of the penitentiary to inquire into the expediency of the appointment of a commission to confer with the United States Government with reference to paying for the property taken or destroyed in maintaining its authority in the State of Virginia since the 17th of April, 1861, belonging to the following classes of persons—viz: unmarried females, widows, orphans, and persons of unsound mind.

Senate bill amending the charter of the Alexandria and Fredericksburg Railroad Company, reported from the Committee on Roads, with a recommendation that it do pass, was called up, and Mr. Roller offered a substitute for the bill which was ordered to be printed.

Bills were passed to incorporate the Norfolk Savings Bank; to declare the clerk of counties having over 15,000 inhabitants clerk elect of the Circuit Court, and to define the manner of his qualification; extending the time in which the county officers elect of Cumberland county are required to qualify; concerning the allowances of certain officers; incorporating the Harrisonburg and Covington Railroad Company, in relation to certain debts due the Virginia Military Institute; to require manufacturers of fertilizers to label their packages with a correct analysis of the same.

Mr. Herndon delivered a short but beautiful tribute to the memory of Major Riddick.

In addition to the Alexandrians already reported as being in the city, Messrs. C. F. Suttle and P. B. Hooe have arrived. Mr. Johnston has left the city for a few days on business.

The terms of the Court for the district of Virginia formed by the recent act of Congress, will begin at Lynchburg in March next. Judge Rives presiding.

Col. E. M. Braxton, representative elect to Congress from the 7th district is in the city.

In the House, to-day, in the discussion of the Alexandria charter bill, Mr. Seaton expressed himself as perfectly satisfied with the provisions of the bill and said it was a good charter and Mr. Johnston in committee fully endorsed the committee of the Council and urged the speedy passage of the bill.

The Board of Education will decide on Thursday the text books to be used in the public schools.

DEATH OF A VETERAN.—Died, at his residence, in Page county, on the 24th of January, 1871, Mr. Peter Young, aged 84 years and 16 days.

The deceased was born near Darmstadt, Hesse, in Germany, in 1787. He served as a soldier under Napoleon Bonaparte 11 years—made one of the number of the 300,000 men that invaded Russia at the time of the burning of Moscow, and also one of the 30,000 who reached their homes in that disastrous retreat across the Alps. He would often recount the scenes he had witnessed, and said that at night they would lie down around their campfires, and in the morning there would be a circle of dead men around the fires. Some were frozen in all positions. He was in the noted battle of Leipzig, and many others. In 1838, he emigrated to America. He retained his war recollections, such as his blanket, with number upon it, and his mifflin, until the day of his death.

FIRE AT FALLS CHURCH, VA.—On Sunday morning last the house of Col. Duryea, at Falls Church, Va., was burned to the ground. The fire caught from a pan of ashes, which was set in the shed, and no water being within reach, the flames could not be extinguished. Col. Duryea is employed in one of the government departments in the city, and had recently purchased a residence at Falls Church, where his family were residing.—Washington Star.

Letter to Mr. Lewis McKenzie.

The following letter was written last June. As Mr. McKenzie's speech has recently been made, addressed to the people of Virginia, asking them in effect, to join the Radical party, I deem it not an inappropriate time to request the publication of the subjoined:

FAIRFAX CO., VA., June 17, 1870.

To the Hon. Lewis McKenzie:

Dear Sir:—As it seems to be the order of the day to ask the removal of political disabilities, I take the liberty to ask you to present my name, if not too late for the present bill, as an applicant for this dispensation of Congressional grace. In this connection allow me to say, that like yourself, I was trained, and lived in the faith as taught by the immortal Clay, and was of course as much opposed to secessionism as a cure for the ills and evils of the body politic as to the still greater heresies of the abolition, alias freesoil, alias republican party, with its doctrines of the paramount authority of Congress, its right of intervention in fixing the status of new States—the irrepressible conflict, &c., all which dangerous and unconstitutional doctrines were from the beginning the leading and distinctive tenets of this so-called republican party. Of course all who adhered to the old fashioned republicanism of the great founders and leaders of the true republican party of this country, the Jeffersons, Madisons, Clays, &c., repudiated these as spurious and false, warning against and subverting the great fundamental principles upon which our institutions were established, and as destructive of the rights of the States and the liberty of the people, and as tending towards what we now see, a central and centralizing, overshadowing something partly republican and largely despotic. Whether the full time for such action had come or not, the Southern States in maintenance of their ancient rights and vindication of their honor, saw proper to withdraw. These acts in the lights of prudence and wise policy never gained my assent, but being forced, so far as Virginia was concerned, into that, or a tame and dishonorable submission to terms and conditions, much more hateful and unlawful by the Federal powers, we preferred the former; the sum of my offending was in voting for the ratification of the Virginia ordinance of secession. Still clinging to the hope of a readjustment upon a basis alike honorable and acceptable to all concerned, I hoped to see Virginia and all the other border States, like the cotton States, stand a unit in support of these acts of separation, thinking thereby a war would be averted, and the union ultimately re-established upon a firmer basis than ever before. Little did I dream that the party then in the control of the Federal powers, was so maddened by fanaticism, as under such circumstances to attempt a war of coercion, which under almost any circumstances, I regard as morally wrong, unnatural and wicked. I never saw the day that I would not altogether prefer the union, under a vital and honored constitution to a separate Confederacy; and I firmly believe that it was the devotion that the majority of the people of the South bore to these ancient and just principles of government, which together with their honor, they thought were invaded, induced them to secede. Of course I do not include the very small party known as secessionists per se. Will you allow me before closing to express my sincere regret at the course you have conscientiously no doubt felt it your duty to pursue. Your general course as representative has been acceptable, being active and efficient, and as a reward for the same, I had hoped to see you again nominated by the party that elected you. But having seen fit to act on party issues with the radical party, and wholly to affiliate with it, you of course have placed yourself beyond our reach. Your position when you entered Congress was such that you could with equal consistency have affiliated with either party. Having chosen the radicals, you must of course take your chances for success or disappointment with them. It is useless for Congress or any other body, or person to attempt to ingratiate the radical party into the favor or support of the people of Virginia, and the other Southern States. Their instincts, moral sense, and sound judgment, all forbid it. The animus displayed by it, its unwise and unconstitutional acts of legislation forever render it unpalatable to those at whose hurt and degradation they have been aimed. They, however, fully recognize the situation, and deem it the part of wisdom to accept the same and discharge as good citizens the duties and obligations imposed. Please excuse the liberty I have taken in writing so plainly and at such length, and believe me very truly, Your ob't. servant, N.

A GALLANT CONFEDERATE.—We publish the following from the pen of Gen. D. H. Hill, editor of the Southern Home, Charlotte, North Carolina. An eye witness says that the meeting between the General and Captain Randolph was touching in the extreme.

"CAPT. LEWIS RANDOLPH.—We were shocked to find at the depot in Charlotte this famous scout of Lee's army dying of consumption. He had been spending some time at Aiken, South Carolina, and was trying to reach his home in Virginia to die there. Captain Randolph is the great-grandson of President Jefferson, and nephew of General G. W. Randolph, late Confederate Secretary of War. He inherited the stalwart figure, the iron constitution, and the great physical strength of the Jeffersons. He always selected the darkest, coldest, and most inclement nights for his visits to the enemy's camps. Many of his perilous adventures, excellent the wildest incidents of fiction. General Lee gained from him much of that information which so often baffled and confused the enemy's plans. On the most terrible night we remember to have known, Capt. Randolph crossed the Rappahannock below Fredericksburg and went into Burnside's lines. After a week's absence, he came back with full knowledge of the strength, position and plans of the Federal General—him with the 'powerful field-glass.' Gen. Bradley T. Johnson mentioned in his report of 2d March that the Confederate line in the railroad cut got out of ammunition and fought the enemy with rocks. On this occasion Captain R. struck a man on the forehead and killed him dead. This was but one of his many marvelous feats of strength. To think of such a man dying with consumption! The once gay, light-hearted, chivalrous athlete dying of consumption on a railroad train!—dying, but talking sweetly of his Saviour and joyfully of his hopes of a blessed immortality!"

HEAVY FINGERINGS IN PHILADELPHIA.—The Philadelphia Ledger of yesterday says:—"Considerable anxiety has been manifested on Third street for the last two or three days by the discovery of pretty heavy amounts of forged paper in the hands of several of our banks. These notes are mostly among the drug men, one of which purports to have been drawn by Russell & Landis, one by O. S. Janney & Co., and others, we understand, on parties nearly related to the perpetrator of the forgery, who is a young gentleman of culture, engaged in active business on his own account. The whole amount of this fraudulent paper that has been discovered and traced does not probably exceed \$25,000 to \$30,000. This, however, only includes the banks to which the investigation has been thus far confined."

One branch of the Ohio Legislature yesterday adopted a resolution in favor of a moderate tariff.

MARRIED.—February 2d, 1871, by Rev. Dr. Hough, Mr. WILLIAM E. CHURCH to Miss MARION F. SWANN, all of Alexandria, Va.

LADIES' HANDKERCHIEFS.—A case of very cheap Linen Cambric Handkerchiefs, received this morning by

WITMER & SLAYMAKER.

FINANCIAL & COMMERCIAL.

Alexandria Market, February 8, 1871.

FLOUR, Superfine.....	\$6 00 @ 6 25
Extra.....	7 00 @ 7 50
Family.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Family choice.....	9 50 @ 10 00
WHEAT, white choice.....	1 50 @ 1 80
Good to prime.....	1 60 @ 1 75
Red, choice.....	1 75 @ 1 80
Good to prime.....	1 60 @ 1 75
Common to fair.....	1 45 @ 1 50
CORN, white.....	0 75 @ 0 80
Mixed.....	0 78 @ 0 80
Yellow.....	0 80 @ 0 85
RYE.....	0 80 @ 0 85
OATS.....	0 55 @ 0 60
DRESSED HOGS.....	9 00 @ 9 50
BUTTER, prime.....	0 25 @ 0 30
Common to middling.....	0 15 @ 0 20
EGGS.....	0 25 @ 0 24
TURKEYS, dressed, per lb.....	0 20 @ 0 22
CHICKENS, dressed per doz.....	5 00 @ 5 25
IRISH POTATOES.....	0 12 @ 0 13
LARD.....	0 10 @ 0 11
BEANS, white.....	2 00 @ 2 50
ONIONS, weight.....	0 60 @ 0 65
TIMOTHY SEED.....	6 00 @ 6 50
CLOVER SEED.....	7 50 @ 7 75
BACON, Hams.....	0 15 @ 0 15 1/2
Sides.....	0 11 @ 0 12 1/2
Shoulders.....	0 10 @ 0 11
GREEN APPLES, per bbl.....	3 50 @ 4 00
PLASTER, ground, per ton.....	7 00 @ 7 50
Ground, in bags or bbls.....	5 00 @ 5 50
Ground, in bags, return.....	8 00 @ 8 50
Lump.....	4 75 @ 5 00
SALT, G. A. (Liverpool).....	1 45 @ 1 55
Fine.....	2 80 @ 3 00
Turk's Island.....	0 45 @ 0 50
WOOL, common unwashed.....	0 25 @ 0 30
Washed.....	0 42 @ 0 45
Merino, unwashed.....	0 28 @ 0 30
Merino, washed.....	0 40 @ 0 45
HAY, per ton from the cars.....	15 00 @ 18 00

REMARKS.—The market for Wheat is dull for medium grades, with a fair enquiry for prime samples; offerings of 2557 bushels red, with sales of common at 130 and 145, and fair to prime at 150, 155, 160, 165, 170 and 175. Corn is firm; sales at 78, 79 and 80, with offerings of 1322 bushels. Rye is nominal. Oats are firm; offerings of 270 bushels, with sales at 55¢. Other articles are unchanged.

MINUTE ALMANAC, FEBRUARY 8.

SUN RISE..... 7:00 | MOON RISES to-g. 8:55
SUN SETS..... 5:30

PAINTS! PAINTS!—We have just added very largely, at the reduced rates now ruling, to our stock of White Lead, Boiled and Raw Linseed Oil, Copal, Copal Varnish, Danish Varnishes, Paint Brushes, and Colors, both dry and in oil. We offer all at the lowest market rates, and buyers will find it to their interest to call. Inquiries from the country promptly attended to.

JANNEY & CO.

2000 BUSHELS PRIME OATS.
300 NORWAY
200 BLACK

In store and for sale at 201 King street, [Feb 8] AUGUSTUS WALL.

SHAKERS GARDEN SEEDS, put up expressly for the country trade. Fifty bushels just received and for sale on accommodating terms.

JANNEY & CO.

THE AMERICAN GLOVE WASH will clean Kid Gloves of every grade perfectly, without injury to material or color, and thoroughly remove dirt, grease, and stains. Price 25¢ per bottle. For sale by

JANNEY & CO.

THE LITTLE'S UNRIVALLED

AMERICAN

Double Turbine Water Wheel,

MILL GEARING

SHAFTING AND PULLEYS.

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.

POOLE & HUNT.

BALTIMORE, MD.

Send for a Circular. nov 13—only

Alexandria, Va., February 1, 1871. WE RESPECTFULLY inform our friends and customers that B. F. PEAKE, formerly of Fauquier county, Va., and who has been a clerk in the house of J. W. Nalls & Son, will be a partner in the concern from the 1st day of February, 1871.

We respectfully solicit a continuance of the favors bestowed upon the firm of J. W. Nalls & Son, and assure all who will deal with us that they shall not be disappointed with the new firm. J. W. Nalls, senior partner, being a practical mechanic, will give any information in regard to buildings, specifications, &c. It will probably be to the interest of parties about to build to consult with him before commencing their operations.

All indebted to the late firm of J. W. Nalls & Son are respectfully requested to close up their accounts as soon as practicable. Respectfully, feb 1-2w JAMES W. NALLS, SON & CO.

COL. JOHN ESTEN COOKE'S

LIFE OF GENERAL LEE.

This is the only authentic "Life of General Lee" that is now in press; and probably the only one of any value that will be published for several years to come. It was commenced in 1866, and had General Lee's consent and approval. D. APPLETON & CO., Publishers, New York.

Agents wanted in all parts of the country. JESSE FISHER, General Agent for Virginia and North Carolina, 1108 Capitol street, Richmond, Va., Jan 28—6t

REMARQUE INSURANCE CO.,

OF CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

Policies in this very reliable company may be had by applying to the agency of

G. K. WITMER & CO.

K. KEMPER, Special Agent. Jan 7—2m

FLOUR.—We have on hand and are constantly receiving from the Valley FAMILY EXTRA and SUPERFINE FLOUR, which we offer for sale at market prices.

Constantly on hand a supply of the well-known and favorite brand,

"ISAAC WENGER'S FAMILY."

equal to any Flour that is made, to which we call the attention of the trade.

HOOE, WEDDERBURN & CO.

COLMAN'S ENGLISH MUSTARD and the celebrated Durham Mustard, sold by the lb, by the doz, and by the barrel.

No. 11